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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (a)
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan and Tajikistan: draft resolution

International Year of Water Diplomacy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, its resolution 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed that the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, commenced on World Water Day, 22 March 2005, its resolution 59/228 of 22 December 2004, its resolution 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation, and its resolution 64/198 of 21 December 2009 entitled "Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005-2015",

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in which the Council recognized the contribution that the celebration of international years could make to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

Recalling further its resolution 53/199 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of international years,

Recalling the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[1] and commitments made therein,

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, indispensable for human health and well-being, central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and is a powerful incentive for cooperation and dialogue,

[1] Resolution 65/1.

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Recalling the provisions of Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted at its nineteenth special session,[3] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[4] and the decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its sixth session[5] relating to freshwater,

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6] and determined to achieve the goal to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water, and the goals set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation as well as to develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries,

Welcoming the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions on the issues of water and sanitation, the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the interactive dialogue of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the International Decade for Action convened on 22 March 2010, World Water Day, and the Dushanbe Declaration on Water[7] adopted at the High-level International Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the International Decade for Action "Water for Life", 2005-2015,

Taking note of the holding of the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, from 16 to 22 March 2009, and noting that the Sixth World Water Forum will be held in Marseille, France, in March 2012,

Concerned by the slow and uneven progress in achieving the goals to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, while global climate change and other challenges seriously affect water quantity and quality,

Recognizing the crucial role the Year could play, inter alia, in strengthening dialogue and cooperation, within existing mechanisms and modalities of water diplomacy, and its important contribution to the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[8]

2. *Decides* to declare 2012 the International Year of Water Diplomacy;

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[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the Worlds Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 9* (E/1998/29).

[6] See resolution 55/2.

[7] See A/65/88, annex.

[8] A/65/297.

3. *Requests* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to serve as the focal point for the Year and to develop necessary proposals on activities at all levels, including sources of funding;

4. *Encourages* all Member States, the Secretariat, organizations of the United Nations system, through their coordination mechanism, and major groups to continue their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[6] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[4] to elaborate and implement national, subregional and regional strategies and action plans on conservation and sustainable use of water resources and integrated water resources management, and to assist in this regard developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

5. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to convene an interactive dialogue of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly in New York on 22 March 2011, World Water Day, on promoting water diplomacy and cooperation;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors and stakeholders to take advantage of the Year to increase awareness of the importance of freshwater and to actively promote actions at the local, national, regional and international levels, with a focus on strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on the activities planned for the Year by the Secretary-General and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system.

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Yemen:* draft resolution

Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados,[2] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

Recalling the Declaration and review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,[6]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] See resolution S-22/2, annex.

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Taking into account all other relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999, 55/203 of 20 December 2000, 57/261 of 20 December 2002, 59/230 of 22 December 2004, 61/197 of 20 December 2006 and 63/214 of 19 December 2008,

Taking into account also the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[7]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[8]

Recalling also the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 March 1983,[9] and the protocols thereto, which contain the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,

Recalling further the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[10] which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity[11] as an important instrument in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity,

Emphasizing the importance of national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector as recognized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[12]

Recalling the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

Considering that the Caribbean Sea area includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States that are ecologically fragile and socially and economically vulnerable and are also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

Recognizing that the Caribbean Sea has unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystems,

Recognizing also that the Caribbean has been shown to be the most tourism-dependent region in the world relative to its size,

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[7] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[8] See resolution 60/1.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1833, No. 31363.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[12] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

Noting that the Caribbean Sea, when compared to all other large marine ecosystems, is surrounded by the largest number of countries in the world,

Emphasizing that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change, climate variability and associated phenomena, such as the rise in sea level, the El Niño phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

Bearing in mind the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

Acknowledging that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport, as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of the resources,

Noting the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage, as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on safety of transport of radioactive materials,

Mindful of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

Mindful also of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the wider Caribbean Sea region and, in so doing, to promote integrated management of the wider Caribbean Sea region in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

Welcoming the continued efforts of the States members of the Association of Caribbean States to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, and recognizing in this regard the firm commitment by Heads of State and Government of the Association to take the steps necessary to ensure the recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, without prejudice to relevant international law,

Taking note of the creation by the Association of Caribbean States of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and welcoming its ongoing work,

Cognizant of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and to the heritage and the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area, and the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

1. *Recognizes* that the Caribbean Sea is an area of unique biodiversity and a highly fragile ecosystem that requires relevant regional and international development partners to work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, including, inter alia, the consideration of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law;

2. *Takes note* of the efforts of the Caribbean States and the work undertaken by the Caribbean Sea Commission of the Association of Caribbean States, including, inter alia, the development of their concept of the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, and invites the international community to support such efforts, including through the provision of new and additional financial resources, technical support and capacity-building;

3. *Welcomes* the plan of action adopted by the Caribbean Sea Commission, including its scientific and technical components and governance and outreach components, and invites the international community and the United Nations system to support, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to implement the plan of action;

4. *Welcomes also* the resources provided by some donors to support the work of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and invites the international community and the United Nations system to support such efforts, including through the provision of new and additional financial resources, technical support, transfer of technology, capacity-building and sharing of experience in marine or ocean governance;

5. *Recognizes* the efforts of Caribbean countries to create conditions leading to sustainable development aimed at combating poverty and inequality, and in this regard notes with interest the initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States in the focal areas of sustainable tourism, trade, transport and natural disasters;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to assist, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and from illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities;

7. *Invites* the Association of Caribbean States to submit a report to the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, for consideration during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

8. *Calls upon* all States to become contracting parties to relevant international agreements to enhance maritime safety and promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution, damage and degradation from ships and ship-generated waste;

9. *Supports* the efforts of Caribbean countries to implement sustainable fisheries management programmes and to meet the principles of the Code of

Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;[13]

10. *Calls upon* States, taking into consideration the Convention on Biological Diversity,[11] to develop national, regional and international programmes to halt the loss of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, in particular fragile ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves;

11. *Invites* Member States and intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to continue their efforts to assist Caribbean countries in becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols concerning the management, protection and sustainable utilization of Caribbean Sea resources and in implementing them effectively;

12. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, and invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to support actively the national and regional activities of the Caribbean States towards the promotion of the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources;

13. *Expresses deep concern* about the severe destruction and devastation caused to several countries by heightened hurricane activity in the wider Caribbean region in recent years;

14. *Urges* the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, based on their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development;

15. *Acknowledges* the pivotal role of the Association of Caribbean States in regional dialogue and in the consolidation of a wider Caribbean cooperation zone in the field of disaster risk reduction, as well as the importance of the international community in deepening existing cooperation and consolidating new initiatives with that regional mechanism within the context of the outcomes of the High-level Conference on Disaster Reduction of the Association of Caribbean States, held in Saint-Marc, Haiti, from 14 to 16 November 2007, and the plan of action approved by the Ministerial Council of the Association upon the recommendation of the Conference;

16. *Invites* Member States, international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to consider training programmes for the development of a human resource capacity at different levels and to developing research aimed at enhancing the food security of Caribbean countries, as well as the sustainable management of renewable marine and coastal resources;

17. *Calls upon* Member States to improve as a matter of priority their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or of an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

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[13] *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-seventh session, under the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" of the item entitled "Sustainable development", on the implementation of the present resolution, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations.

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Agenda item 20 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Yemen:* draft resolution

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 57/547 of 20 December 2002 and its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/214 of 23 December 2003, 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/231 of 22 December 2004, 59/233 of 22 December 2004, 60/195 of 22 December 2005, 60/196 of 22 December 2005, 61/198 of 20 December 2006, 61/200 of 20 December 2006, 62/192 of 19 December 2007, 63/216 of 19 December 2008, 63/217 of 19 December 2008 and 64/200 of 21 December 2009; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2001/35 of 26 July 2001, and taking into consideration its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Reaffirming the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

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Reaffirming also the Hyogo Declaration[3] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[4] adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

Recalling also the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[6]

Reaffirming the role of the Hyogo Framework for Action in providing policy guidance on the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Taking note of the "Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction" launched in Manama, Bahrain in May 2009,[7]

Recognizing that 2010 marks the tenth anniversary of the creation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction as well as the midpoint of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015,

Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world and hamper the achievement of their sustainable development, in particular in developing countries,

Expressing its deep concern also at the increasing challenges facing the disaster response and preparedness capacity of Member States and the United Nations system as a result of the combined impacts of current global challenges, including the global economic and financial crisis, climate change and the food crisis,

Recognizing the clear relationship between sustainable development, poverty eradication, climate change, disaster risk reduction, disaster response and disaster recovery and the need to continue to deploy efforts in all these areas,

Recognizing also the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to build resilience to natural disasters, and emphasizing the need for developing countries to have access to appropriate, advanced, environmentally sound, cost-effective and easy-to-use technologies so as to seek more comprehensive solutions to disaster risk reduction and to effectively and efficiently strengthen their capabilities to cope with disaster risks,

Recognizing further the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, socio-economic activities that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters and to build and further strengthen local authorities and community capabilities to reduce vulnerability to disasters,

Recognizing the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, the underlying risk factors, as identified in the Hyogo Framework for

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[3] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2.

[5] See resolution 60/1.

[6] See resolution 65/1.

[7] Available from www.unisdr.org.

Action, including socio-economic factors, that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural hazards, to build and further strengthen the capacity at all levels to cope with disaster risks and to enhance resilience against hazards associated with disasters, while also recognizing the negative impact of disasters on economic growth and sustainable development, in particular in developing countries and disaster-prone countries,

Recognizing also the need to integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk reduction management, with a view to reducing vulnerability,

Taking into account the various ways and forms in which all countries, in particular the more vulnerable countries, are affected by severe natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events such as heatwaves, severe droughts, floods and storms, and the El Niño/La Niña events, which have global reach,

Taking into account also that geological and hydrometeorological hazards and their associated natural disasters and their reduction must be addressed in a coherent and effective manner,

Bearing in mind the importance of addressing disaster risks related to changing social, economic, environmental conditions and land use, and the impact of hazards associated with geological events, weather, water, climate variability and climate change, in sector development planning and programmes as well as in post-disaster situations,

Noting that disaster risk is an increasing problem in urban areas, where risk, population and economic assets are concentrated,

Noting also that reaching the most vulnerable and poorest communities remains a major challenge in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework Plan for Action; while much progress has been made at the policy level globally, regionally and nationally, its benefits have yet to be felt locally,

Stressing that the impacts of natural disasters are severely hampering efforts in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and emphasizing the importance of reducing vulnerabilities to natural disasters,

Noting that the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat has made considerable efforts in strengthening its management practices as well as in reviewing its financing methods,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 63/217;[8]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[9] and stresses the need for a more effective integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, planning and programming, for the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms

[8] A/64/280.

[9] See footnote 4.

and capacities at the regional, national and local levels to build resilience to hazards, and for systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes and long-term development plans, as a means to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, regional bodies and other international organizations, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and volunteers, the private sector and the scientific community, to increase efforts to support, implement and follow up the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance in this regard of the continued cooperation and coordination of stakeholders at all levels with respect to addressing effectively the impact of natural disasters;

4. *Calls upon* the United nations system, and invites international financial institutions and regional and international organizations, to integrate the goals of, and take into full account, the Hyogo Framework for Action in their strategies and programmes, making use of existing coordination mechanisms, and to assist developing countries with those mechanisms to design and implement, as appropriate, disaster risk reduction measures with a sense of urgency;

5. *Recognizes* that each State has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and for taking effective measures to reduce disaster risk, including for the protection of people on its territory, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disasters, including the implementation of and follow-up to the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to support those national efforts;

6. *Also recognizes* that disaster risk reduction and increasing resilience to all types of natural hazards, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action can have multiplier effects and accelerate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Further recognizes* the importance of coordinating adaptation to climate change with relevant disaster risk reduction measures, invites Governments and relevant international organizations to integrate these considerations in a comprehensive manner into, inter alia, development plans and poverty eradication programmes and, in least developed countries, national adaptation programmes of action, and invites the international community to support the ongoing efforts of developing countries in this regard;

8. *Welcomes* the national, regional and subregional initiatives undertaken by developing countries in order to achieve disaster risk reduction, and reiterates the need to further develop regional initiatives and risk reduction capacities of regional mechanisms where they exist and to strengthen them and encourage the use and sharing of all existing tools, and requests United Nations regional commissions, within their mandates, to support the efforts of Member States in this regard, in close coordination with implementing entities of the United Nations system;

9. *Encourages* the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, a partnership of the Strategy system managed by the World Bank, to continue to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;

10. *Welcomes* the upcoming third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Geneva from 8 to 13 May 2011, which serves as an important forum for Member States and other stakeholders to assess progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, enhance awareness of disaster risk reduction, share experiences and learn from good practices;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to support active participation of developing countries in the Strategy system, the midterm review process of the Hyogo Framework for Action and the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations system to make every effort to accelerate the full integration and mainstreaming of risk reduction into all its programmes and activities to ensure that it contributes to the achievement of the Hyogo Framework for Action as well as to the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided financial support for the activities of the Strategy by making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction;

14. *Encourages* Governments, multilateral organizations, international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, the private sector and civil society to systematically invest in disaster risk reduction with a view to implementing the objectives of the Strategy;

15. *Acknowledges* the importance of the work of the United Nations in disaster risk reduction and the growing demands on the secretariat of the Strategy and the need for increased, timely, stable and predictable resources for the implementation of the Strategy, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to provide from the biennial programme budget as from the biennium 2012-2013 the necessary support to ensure predictable and stable financial resources for the operation of the secretariat of the Strategy;

16. *Also acknowledges* the importance of early warning systems, encourages Member States to integrate such systems into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, and encourages all stakeholders to share good practices on early warning, using existing information-sharing mechanisms within the Strategy system;

17. *Emphasizes* the need to develop an international early warning system for natural disaster prevention, in order to reduce economic and social damages, including the loss of human lives; in this regard, calls upon the international community to contribute with technical assistance, technology transfer and capacity-building for achieving this objective based on the framework of existing mechanisms contained in the Hyogo Framework for Action;

18. *Stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities through, inter alia, the transfer and exchange of experiences and technical knowledge, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction, access to relevant data and information, the strengthening of institutional arrangements and the promotion of community participation and ownership through community-based disaster risk management approaches;

19. *Emphasizes* the need for the international community to maintain its focus beyond emergency relief and to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction, and stresses the importance of implementing and adapting long-term programmes related to the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction management in the most vulnerable regions, particularly in developing countries prone to natural disasters;

20. *Urges* the international community to continue to address ways and means, including through development cooperation and technical assistance, to reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters, including those caused by extreme weather events, in particular in vulnerable developing countries, including least developed countries and in Africa, through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, including the Hyogo Framework for Action, and encourages the institutional arrangement for the Strategy to continue its work in this regard;

21. *Stresses* the importance of the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action and the priorities for action that States, regional and international organizations and international financial institutions as well as other concerned actors should take into consideration in their approach to disaster risk reduction and implement, as appropriate, according to their own circumstances and capacities, bearing in mind the vital importance of promoting a culture of prevention in the area of natural disasters, including through the mobilization of adequate resources for disaster risk reduction, and of addressing disaster risk reduction, including disaster preparedness at the community level, and the adverse effects of natural disasters on efforts to implement national development plans and poverty reduction strategies with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

22. *Acknowledges* that disaster risk reduction and increasing resilience to all types of natural hazard, including geological and hydrometeorological hazards, in developing countries, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action, can promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; reducing vulnerabilities to these hazards is therefore a high priority for developing countries;

23. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and the increasing challenges posed by the consequences of natural disasters, as well as the impact of climate change, which impede progress towards sustainable development of all countries, in particular developing countries, especially small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, as well as other particularly vulnerable countries;

24. *Stresses* the need to strengthen political resolve in order to mainstream disaster risk reduction as a practice in the policies and programmes of the humanitarian and environmental sectors, planning ministries and financial institutions;

25. *Also stresses* that, in order to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, risk assessments should be integrated into disaster risk reduction programmes at national and local levels;

26. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[10] and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[11] to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural disaster reduction systems of developing countries;

27. *Takes note with appreciation* of the launching of the Making Cities Resilient campaign 2010-2011 "My city is getting ready" to increase the resilience of cities and urban areas, by raising the awareness of citizens and local governments of risk reduction options and by mobilizing political commitment and support among local governments to include risk reduction aspects in urban development planning and critical infrastructure investments;

28. *Welcomes* the informal thematic debate of the General Assembly on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to be held in New York on 9 February 2011;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, under the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" of the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[11] Ibid., vol. 2303, No. 30822.

United Nations A/C.2/65/L.28

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Australia,* Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Gambia, Grenada, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste: draft resolution

Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and Agenda 21,[2] the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Millennium Declaration,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[5] the Mauritius Declaration[6] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[7] resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which the General Assembly decided to organize, in 2012, the United Nations Conference on

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Pacific States.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[7] Ibid., annex II.

10-62008 (E) 051110

Please recycle

Sustainable Development, the annual Assembly resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea and sustainable fisheries, including resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2006, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[8] resolution 64/73 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind of 7 December 2009, and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the Manado Ocean Declaration, adopted at the World Ocean Conference in Manado, Indonesia, on 14 May 2009, and the outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted on 29 October 2010,

Recognizing that millions of the world's inhabitants depend on the health of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development as they are a primary source of food and income and also provide for protection from storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion,

Expressing grave concern about the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification on the health and survival of coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world, including through sea level rise, increase in the severity and incidence of coral bleaching, rising sea surface temperature and higher storm intensity, combined with the synergistic negative effects of waste run-off, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, alien invasive species and coral mining,

Recalling in this regard that States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment and that States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction and control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment,

Welcoming regional initiatives including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape Project, and the Indian Ocean Challenge,

Acknowledging the leadership role in tropical marine ecosystems management provided by the International Coral Reef Initiative and, under the co-chairmanship of Samoa and France, its twenty-fifth general meeting held from 8 to 12 November 2010 in Apia,

1. *Urges* States, given the imperative for action, to take all necessary steps to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including immediate and concerted global, regional and local action to address the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification;

2. *Also urges* States to adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems to protect and enhance the resilience of coral reefs, noting the important role of development partners in providing assistance in this regard;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by May 2011 on the importance of protecting coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development, including an analysis of the economic, social and development benefits of protecting coral reefs and how this issue relates to the themes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, to be considered by the General

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

Assembly at its sixty-sixth session and in other forums, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in submitting the report, to make recommendations on actions needed to protect coral reefs, including proposals for coordinated and coherent action across the United Nations system, taking into account the views of Member States, the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, relevant international organizations, including the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the outcomes and decisions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

United Nations A/C.2/65/L.29

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 26
Agriculture development and food security

Yemen:* draft resolution

Agriculture development and food security

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the convening of the World Summit on Food Security in Rome from 16 to 18 November 2009,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[7] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[8] and the outcome document of the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] See resolution 60/1.

[8] Resolution 63/239, annex.

10-62058 (E) 051110

Please recycle

High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[9]

Recalling also the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action,[10] the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later,[11] including the goal of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015, as well as the commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming the goal set out in paragraph 19 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[12] to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Welcoming the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development on the thematic cluster of issues on agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa,[13]

Taking note with appreciation of the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, on agricultural development and enhancing food security,

Recognizing the important role played by indigenous peoples and local communities, and their knowledge and practices, in preserving traditional crops and biodiversity for present and future generations as an important contribution to food security,

Recognizing also the importance and positive role of cooperatives, small farmers and indigenous and local communities in developing countries as vehicles for the implementation of the development goals in such fields as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

Recognizing further that agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries, and stressing that integrated and sustainable agriculture and rural development approaches are essential to achieving enhanced food security in an environmentally sustainable way,

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities,

Expressing concern that the number of people suffering from hunger and poverty now exceeds 1 billion, which is an unacceptable blight on the lives, livelihoods and dignity of one sixth of the world's population, mostly in developing

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[9] See resolution 65/1.

[10] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[11] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

[12] See resolution 55/2.

[13] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 9* (E/2009/29).

countries, and noting that the effects of long-standing underinvestment in food security, agriculture and rural development have recently been further exacerbated by the food, financial and economic crises, among other factors,

Remaining concerned that volatile food prices and the global food crisis pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and achieve the objective of reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015, as well as other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and reiterating that the global food crisis has multiple and complex causes and that its consequences require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community,

Remaining deeply concerned that despite the recent fallback in world prices, domestic prices and price volatility remain high and poorer people are particularly affected by fluctuations in the prices of food and in the costs of inputs and transport,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[14]

2. *Welcomes* the note by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation and urges Member States to strongly support the reform process and the aims and endeavours of the Committee;

3. *Reiterates* the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies, that food security is a national responsibility, and that any plans for addressing food security challenges and eradication of poverty in relation to food security must be nationally articulated, designed, owned and led, and built on consultation with all key stakeholders at the national level, and urges Member States to make food security a high priority and reflect this in their national programmes and budgets in accordance with national legislation;

4. *Stresses* the need to strengthen international coordination and governance for food security, through the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, of which the Committee on World Food Security is a central component, and reiterates that it is essential to enhance global governance, building on existing institutions and fostering effective partnerships;

5. *Welcomes* the strengthening of cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme and all other relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, the international financial institutions and international trade, financial and economic institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as the strengthening of cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the private sector in promoting and strengthening efforts towards agriculture development and food security;

6. *Reiterates* the need to adequately and urgently address agriculture development and food security in the context of national and international development policies;

[14] A/65/253.

7. *Recognizes* the need to design a comprehensive and coordinated response to address the multiple and complex causes of the global food crisis, including the adoption of political, economic, social, financial and technical solutions in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community, including for mitigating the impact of the high volatility of food prices on developing countries; the relevant United Nations organizations have an important role to play in this regard;

8. *Underlines* the importance of enhancing synergies between agriculture, biodiversity, food security and development policies and strategies at both the national and international levels, including by prioritizing and mainstreaming agriculture and food security into development policies;

9. *Stresses* that the need to increase the sustainable production and augment the availability and quality of food, including through long-term investment, access of smallholder farmers to markets, credit and inputs, improved land-use planning, crop diversification, commercialization, and development of an adequate rural infrastructure and enhanced market access for developing countries is critical to accelerating progress in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 1;

10. *Also stresses* the need to promote at all levels a strong enabling environment for enhancing agricultural production, productivity and sustainability in developing countries, including through public and private investment, land-use planning, efficient water management, adequate rural infrastructure, including irrigation, and developing strong agricultural value chains and improving access of farmers to markets and land and supportive economic policies and institutions at the national and international levels;

11. *Further stresses* the need to promote the empowerment and participation of rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and to ensure their equal access to productive resources, land, financing, technologies, training and markets, and to take measures that ensure food security and nutrition for women;

12. *Recognizes* the consequences of the global food crisis on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in developing countries, especially in Africa, and calls for an integrated response by African countries and the international community, working in partnership to support integrated and sustainable agriculture and rural development approaches;

13. *Also recognizes*, in this regard, the need for Africa to boost agricultural productivity, food production and regional food security, welcomes the strong leadership taken by African countries in undertaking initiatives to address the challenges of sustainable agricultural development and to achieve food security, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, that can provide a framework through which support for agriculture and food security can be coordinated, and calls upon the international community to support Africa in the implementation of the various programmes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[15]

14. *Stresses* the importance of food security and the need to strengthen the agricultural sector in Latin America and the Caribbean with a view to eradicating

[15] A/57/304, annex.

hunger and malnutrition and guaranteeing food security in the region, which is the aim of the Hunger-free Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 initiative;

15. *Recognizes* the commendable achievement of Asia and the Pacific in its fight against hunger, but stresses that the region is still home to the majority of world hunger, and in this regard welcomes the initiatives taken by various regional and subregional organizations on the problem of hunger by addressing the interconnected challenges of food security, malnutrition, poor health care, adverse and unfair agriculture market conditions, weak infrastructure and environmental degradation;

16. *Acknowledges*, in this regard, national and regional efforts by developing countries to implement long-term policies and measures that contribute to food security and agricultural development, such as the food security fund of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America; the Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development; the Sirte Declaration on Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security adopted by the African Union; the Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; Ministerial Meeting on Food Security of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum; the Pacific Food Summit on behalf of the Food Secure Pacific Working Group; the Hunger-free Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 initiative; the Regional Special Programme for Food Security of the Caribbean Forum of African, Caribbean and Pacific States; the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming of the Common Market of the South; the Regional Coordination Unit for the Regional Programme for Food Security of the Economic Cooperation Organization; the Initiative for Food Security of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development; the Emergency Programme for Arab Food Security launched at the Arab Economic and Social Development Summit, held in Kuwait on 19 and 20 January 2009; and the convening of an international summit on food security in Doha in 2011;

17. *Recognizes* that South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are useful instruments to increase the capacities of developing countries to share experiences on the aforementioned agricultural activities and to address related economic and social issues;

18. *Requests* related United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, regions and subregions and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation to support existing and new South-South cooperation initiatives that contribute to food security and agriculture development;

19. *Notes* the challenges faced by indigenous peoples in the context of food security, and in this regard calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples;

20. *Calls for* international, regional and national efforts to increase the ability of the agricultural sector to predict, prevent and address the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events, especially floods and droughts, on agricultural production and food systems, and to enhance the ability of that sector to regain livelihoods and re-establish food productions;

21. *Urges* Member States and international organizations to pursue policies and strategies that improve the functioning of domestic, regional and international markets and ensure equitable access for all, especially smallholders and women farmers from developing countries, notes the importance of non-trade-distorting special measures that are consistent with World Trade Organization rules aimed at creating incentives for smallholder farmers in developing countries to enable them to increase their productivity and compete on a more equal footing on world markets, and urges Member States to refrain from taking measures that are inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization and that have adverse impacts on global, regional and national food security;

22. *Recognizes* the need for substantial additional investment and better policies in support of smallholder agriculture to enable many of the poorest countries to reach the targets of Millennium Development Goal 1;

23. *Also recognizes* the importance of agricultural investment, including foreign direct investment through, inter alia, the private sector, in enhancing agricultural development and food security and, therefore, calls on foreign investors to engage in agricultural practices in accordance with national legislation, taking into account national sovereignty over natural resources, environmental balance, as well as the importance of promoting the well-being and improving the livelihoods of the local community and indigenous peoples, as appropriate;

24. *Further recognizes* the need to advance in the building of a well-functioning, universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system which promotes sustainable development as the best tool to achieve an effective agricultural trading system that ensures fair prices and promotes farmer empowerment, transparency and an enhanced role for cooperatives and that ensures that developing countries can meet their rural development needs, and achieve food security and livelihood security for small farmers and indigenous peoples;

25. *Calls on* Member States and relevant international organizations to take measures to ensure a sustainable trade policy that would be capable of stimulating balanced North-South trade and contributing to supporting small and marginalized producers in developing countries, and to identify the obstacles to trade that have the most serious impact on the world's poor;

26. *Recognizes* the urgency of, and reaffirming its commitment to, reaching a successful and timely conclusion by 2010 to the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations with an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced outcome as a key action to improve food security;

27. *Calls for* the immediate elimination of all forms of agricultural subsidies and other market-distorting measures by developed countries, and urges the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary flexibility and political will to address meaningfully these key concerns of developing countries at the Doha Round of trade negotiations;

28. *Welcomes* the commitments made at the Group of Eight Summit held in L'Aquila, Italy, from 8 to 10 July 2009, to act with the scale and urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food security, and calls for the timely realization of the commitments made by the countries represented at L'Aquila towards the goal of

mobilizing 20 billion United States dollars over three years through this coordinated, comprehensive strategy focused on sustainable agriculture development;

29. *Calls for* delivery on the commitments made to achieve global food security and the provision of adequate and predictable resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the commitments set out in the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative;

30. *Recognizes* the role of indigenous communities and of the traditional seed supply systems of small farmers, in developing countries, in the conservation of biodiversity and food security, and urges Member States and international organizations to pursue policies and strategies to strengthen the farmer-based seed supply at the community level rather than to focus only on the modern commercial sector;

31. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, in particular their small-scale producers, to enhance the productivity of food crops, and to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities;

32. *Underlines* the importance of promoting the creation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy to achieve agriculture development and food security, economic dynamism and poverty eradication, including through, inter alia, the mobilization of resources and the adoption of measures to foster social inclusion, and of enabling cooperatives to effectively compete in the market, on equal terms with other forms of enterprise, with a view to strengthening their positive role and increasing their potential to act as vehicles for building or increasing the number of small and medium-sized enterprises;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on developments related issues highlighted in the present resolution and the progress of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on Food Security;

34. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Agriculture development and food security", to be allocated to the Second Committee.

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (i)
Sustainable development: harmony with Nature

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Dominican Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Harmony with Nature

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21[2] and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5]

Reaffirming also its resolutions 64/196 of 21 December 2009 on harmony with Nature and 63/278 of 22 April 2009 on the designation of 22 April as International Mother Earth Day,

Recalling the 1982 World Charter for Nature,[6]

Recalling also its resolution 27/2994 of 15 December 1972 designating 5 June as World Environment Day, its resolution 47/193 of 22 December 1992, declaring 22 March the World Day for Water, its resolution 49/114 of 19 December 1994, declaring 16 September the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, its resolution 61/193 of 20 December 2006, declaring 2011 the International Year of Forests, its resolution 61/203 of 20 December 2006, declaring 2010 the

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 37/7, annex.

10-62155 (E) 051110

Please recycle

International Year of Biodiversity, and recalling further its resolution 64/253 of 23 February 2010, entitled "International Day of Nowruz",

Noting the conclusions of the first Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth,[7] held in Tiquipaya, Cochabamba, Bolivia, from 20 to 22 April 2010,

Stressing the importance of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Brazil in 2012,

Expressing its concern over the documented environmental degradation and the negative impact on nature resulting from human activity,

Recognizing that gross domestic product is an insufficient indicator for measuring degradation due to the overexploitation of nature,

Recognizing that many ancient civilizations and indigenous cultures have a rich history of understanding the symbiotic connection between human beings and nature that fosters a mutually beneficial relationship,

Recognizing also that human beings are an inseparable part of nature and that we cannot damage it without severely damaging ourselves,

Recognizing further the work undertaken by civil society, academia and scientists in regards to highlighting the precariousness of life on Earth, as well as their efforts to devise a more sustainable model for production and consumption,

Considering that sustainable development is a holistic concept that requires the strengthening of interdisciplinary linkages in the different branches of knowledge,

1. *Takes note* with appreciation of the first report of the Secretary-General on harmony with Nature;[8]

2. *Invites* the President of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly to convene, on International Mother Earth Day, an interactive dialogue between Member States and recognized experts from different regions and areas of knowledge, including health, humanistic, anthropological and social sciences, to discuss the issue of the rights of nature;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, in consultation with Member States, a group of independent technical experts to further research and devise indicators that better contribute to the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development and promote better access to economic performance and social progress in harmony with nature, and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to establish an information portal to gather information, from a sustainable development perspective, regarding activities being undertaken to advance the integration of scientific interdisciplinary work and existing national legislation, with a view to making substantive contributions to the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in 2012, and beyond;

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[7] See A/64/777, annexes I and II.

[8] A/65/314.

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-sixth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/65/L.31

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 60
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/185 of 21 December 2009, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/31 of 23 July 2010,

Recalling also its resolutions 58/292 of 6 May 2004 and 59/251 of 22 December 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Please recycle

Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[3] and recalling further its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees and the destruction of farms and greenhouses,

Expressing its concern at the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip in the recent period, which, inter alia, pollutes the environment and negatively affects the water supply and other natural resources of the Palestinian people,

Taking note, in this regard, of the 2009 report by the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the grave environmental situation in the Gaza Strip,[4] and stressing the need for follow-up to the recommendations therein,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire socio-economic consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect as well on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the need for the resumption and accelerated advancement of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace, the Arab

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[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

[4] United Nations Environment Programme, *Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip following the Escalation of Hostilities in December 2008-January 2009* (Nairobi, 2009).

Peace Initiative,[5] and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[6] as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and supported by the Council in its resolution 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008, for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

Noting the Israeli withdrawal from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank and the importance of the dismantlement of settlements therein in the context of the road map, and stressing in this regard the road map obligation upon Israel to freeze settlement activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle all settlement outposts erected since March 2001,

Stressing the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[7]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall and settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, are contrary to international law and are seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[3] and in relevant United Nations resolutions, including resolution ES-10/15;

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with

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[5] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[6] See S/2003/529, annex.

[7] A/64/77-E/2009/13.

respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

6. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease all actions harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations;

7. *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including with regard to the cumulative impact of the exploitation, damage and depletion by Israel of natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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Sixty-fifth session
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Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling relevant international and regional instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[1] the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic[2] and the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area,

Recalling also the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,[3] held in Stockholm in June 1972,

Noting relevant provisions of Agenda 21,[4] adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 and reaffirmed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.
[2] *Official Journal of the European Communities*, L 104.
[3] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1).
[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

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Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] adopted in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002,

Taking note of the final report of the ad hoc Working Group on Dumped Chemical Munitions to the sixteenth meeting of the Helsinki Commission, and noting that the Helsinki Commission, at its ministerial meeting held in Moscow from 18 to 20 May 2010 agreed to establish an ad hoc expert group to update and review the existing information on dumped chemical munitions in the Baltic Sea,

Noting that Member States, international and regional organizations and civil society have undertaken activities to discuss the issues related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea and to promote international cooperation and exchange of experience and practical knowledge,

Noting also the concerns about the potential long-term effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea on human health, safety and security and on the marine environment,

Acknowledging that depth is a significant factor in determining the nature of sites of chemical munitions dumped at sea,

1. *Notes* the importance of raising public awareness of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea;

2. *Encourages* Member States and international and regional organizations to keep the issue of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea under periodic observation, to promote active cooperation and to review and voluntarily share available historical and scientific information on the location of sites where chemical munitions are known to have been dumped and their types, quantities and, to the extent possible, current condition, with a view to improving capabilities for incident prevention and response in case of incidents;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on issues related to the environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, requirements for improving the capabilities of Member States, where relevant, to respond effectively to incidents involving waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, and appropriate patterns of international cooperation to effectively prevent and, where necessary, mitigate possible hazards, and to circulate such views to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

4. *Decides* to consider cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea at the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly under the agenda item entitled "Sustainable development".

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Yemen:* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008 and 64/73 of 7 December 2009 and resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1] including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[3] and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2303, No. 30822.

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Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5]

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[6]

Recalling further the 2010 High-level Plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,

Recalling the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007,[7]

Reaffirming the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] the Mauritius Declaration[9] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10]

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, face increased risks from the adverse effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Recognizing that low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,

Noting that, to date, there are one hundred and ninety-four parties to the Convention, including one hundred and ninety-three States and one regional economic integration organization,

Noting also that, currently, the Kyoto Protocol has attracted one hundred and ninety ratifications, accessions, acceptances or approvals, including by thirty-nine parties included in annex I to the Convention,

Noting further the amendment to annex B to the Kyoto Protocol,[11]

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[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] See resolution 60/1.

[7] FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2.

[8] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[9] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[10] Ibid., annex II.

[11] FCCC/CMP/2006/10/Add.1, decision 10/CMP.2.

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Noting also the significance of the scientific findings of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, providing an integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic perspective on relevant issues and contributing positively to the discussions under the Convention and the understanding of the phenomenon of climate change, including its impacts and risks,

Reaffirming that economic and social development and poverty eradication are global priorities,

Recognizing that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and also reaffirming that such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner,

Reaffirming the financial obligations of developed country parties and other developed parties included in annex II under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

Acknowledging women as key actors in the efforts towards sustainable development, and recognizing that a gender perspective can contribute to efforts to address climate change,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[12]

1. *Recognizes* the urgency to address the challenge of climate change, and calls upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through the urgent implementation of its provisions;

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[3] welcome the entry into force of the Protocol on 16 February 2005 and strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

3. *Takes note* of the outcome of the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Denmark from 6 to 18 December 2009;[13]

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[12] See A/65/294, chap. I.

[13] FCCC/CP/2009/11/Add.1 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/21 and Add.1.

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Mexico to host the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Cancun, Mexico, from 29 November to 10 December 2010;

5. *Notes* the ongoing parallel work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol, and that the respective parties to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol call for an early completion of this work in accordance with their respective mandates and ensuring in particular that there is no gap between the first and the second commitment periods under the Kyoto Protocol;

6. *Encourages* Member States to approach Cancun with ambition, optimism and determination, with a view to achieving a substantive and ambitious outcome at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;

7. *Takes note with appreciation*, in this regard, of the offer of the Government of South Africa to host the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the seventh session of the Conference of Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in 2011;

8. *Urges* parties to the Convention, and invites parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention, to continue to make use of the information contained in the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in their work;

9. *Recognizes* that climate change poses serious risks and challenges to all countries, particularly developing countries, especially the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, including those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and calls upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and in this regard urges all countries to fully implement their commitments under the Convention, to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhance international cooperation in the framework of the Convention;

10. *Reaffirms* that efforts to address climate change in a manner that enhances the sustainable development and sustained economic growth of the developing countries and the eradication of poverty should be carried out by promoting the integration of the three components of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner;

11. *Recognizes* the urgent need to provide further support in the implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;

12. *Recognizes further* the urgency of providing financial and technical resources, as well as capacity-building and access to and transfer of technology, to assist those developing countries adversely affected by climate change;

13. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Framework Convention, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[14] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[15] and encourages close cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

14. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

15. *Invites* the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind".

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[14] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[15] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Yemen:* draft resolution

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999, 55/197 of 20 December 2000, 56/194 of 21 December 2001, 57/255 of 20 December 2002, 59/232 of 22 December 2004, 61/199 of 20 December 2006 and 63/215 of 19 December 2008 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

Noting that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and that it can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect humankind,

Reaffirming the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by natural disasters that result from the El Niño phenomenon,

Noting that technological developments and international cooperation have enhanced the capabilities for the prediction of the El Niño phenomenon and thereby the potential for the preventative actions that may be taken to reduce its negative impacts,

Acknowledging that the International Research Centre on El Niño has developed into a reference centre on climate services and climate-related disaster-risk reduction,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2] in particular paragraph 37 (i) thereof,

Reaffirming the Hyogo Declaration[3] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[4]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[5] in particular annex III of the report, entitled "International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon", and calls upon the international community to make further efforts to assist countries affected by this phenomenon;

2. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the Government of Ecuador, the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction that led to the establishment of the International Research Centre on El Niño at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and encourages them to continue to support the advancement of the Centre;

3. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken so far to strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, through collaboration with international monitoring centres, including the national oceanographic institutions, and efforts to enhance regional and international recognition and support for the Centre and to develop tools for decision makers and Government authorities for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon;

4. *Notes* the contribution that the International Research Centre on El Niño has made in the area of climate research, supporting applied studies with data collection and contributing to the periodic El Niño/La Niña Updates coordinated by the World Meteorological Organization;

5. *Also notes* among the innovations of the International Research Centre on El Niño a new climate database for El Niño/Southern Oscillation-sensitive countries located on the western coast of South America, and encourages the sharing of best practices with climate centres located in other El Niño-affected regions;

6. *Recognizes* the technical and scientific support of the World Meteorological Organization to producing regionally coordinated monthly and seasonal forecasts, particularly its establishment of a consensus mechanism for the development of updates on El Niño/La Niña conditions, which receives contributions from several climate centres, including the International Research Centre on El Niño;

7. *Encourages* in this regard the World Meteorological Organization to continue to strengthen the collaboration and the exchange of data and information with relevant institutions;

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[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[3] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2.

[5] A/65/388.

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the necessary measures to further strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, and invites the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

9. *Underscores* the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events, and emphasizes the need to further develop and strengthen these institutional capacities in all countries, in particular developing countries;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include a section on the implementation of the present resolution in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

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Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea and Solomon Islands: draft resolution

Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/212 of 21 December 2001 and 60/190 of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980,[1] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[2] and Agenda 21[3] of 14 June 1992, the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism of 11 November 2000,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[6] the Declaration of Barbados[7] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] the Mauritius Declaration[9] and the Mauritius

[1] A/36/236, annex, appendix I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] See A/55/640.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[7] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[8] Ibid., annex II.

[9] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

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Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10] the Brussels Declaration[11] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[12] and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[13]

Stressing the importance of the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the Sixty-fifth Session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[14] the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[15] and the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the Substantive Session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council on implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women,[16]

Recognizing the important dimension and role of tourism as a positive instrument towards the eradication of poverty and the improvement of the quality of life for all people, its potential to make a contribution to economic and social development, especially of the developing countries, and its emergence as a vital force for the promotion of international understanding, peace and prosperity,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Tourism Organization on the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism;[17]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the World Tourism Organization and its World Committee on Tourism Ethics for their work in the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism;

3. *Encourages* the World Tourism Organization, through its World Committee on Tourism Ethics, to continue to promote and disseminate the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and monitor the implementation of the ethical principles related to tourism by both the public and the private sectors;

4. *Welcomes* the growing interest among the member States and territories of the World Tourism Organization, and the increasing level of their institutional and legal commitment towards the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics in Tourism, reiterates the invitation to those member States and other tourism stakeholders that have not yet done so, in particular in the private sector, to introduce, as appropriate, the contents of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism in their relevant laws, regulations, professional practices and codes of conduct, and in this regard recognizes with appreciation those member States and industry practitioners that have already done so;

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[10] Ibid., annex II.

[11] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[12] Ibid., chap. II.

[13] Resolution 48/189.

[14] See resolution 65/1.

[15] See resolution 65/2.

[16] To be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/65/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

[17] A/65/275.

5. *Recognizes* the need to continue to promote sustainable tourism by taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Ecotourism, 2002, the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, 2002, the World Ecotourism Summit, 2002, and the Quebec Declaration on Ecotourism,[18] and the International Year of Biodiversity, 2010,[19] in order to respond to the challenge of climate change by supporting energy efficiency and the use of renewable technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in tourism and to provide for the long-term transformation of tourism into a green economy, while improving the environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages;

6. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and other stakeholders to give support to the activities undertaken by the World Tourism Organization for the promotion of responsible and sustainable tourism as well as for capacity-building in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, by extending the benefits of tourism to all sectors of the society, in particular to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of the population, such as women and children, persons with disabilities and persons affected by HIV/AIDS, while minimizing its negative impact on local and indigenous communities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the developments related to the implementation of the present resolution on the basis of the reports of the World Tourism Organization.

[18] A/57/343, annex.

[19] Resolution 61/203.

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Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Yemen:* draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 57/275 of 20 December 2002, 58/226 and 58/227 of 23 December 2003, 59/239 of 22 December 2004, 60/203 of 22 December 2005, 61/206 of 20 December 2006, 62/198 of 19 December 2007, 63/221 of 19 December 2008 and 64/207 of 21 December 2009,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003 and Council decisions 2004/300 of 23 July 2004, 2005/298 of 26 July 2005, 2006/247 of 27 July 2006, 2007/249 of 26 July 2007, 2008/239 of 23 July 2008, 2009/238 of 29 July 2009 and 2010/236 of 21 July 2010,

Recalling the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 and the goal contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[2] to

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

Recalling also the Habitat Agenda,[3] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[4] the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[5]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[6] which calls upon the States Members of the United Nations to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, recognizing the urgent need for the provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure, prioritizing slum prevention and slum upgrading, and to encourage support for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility,

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[7]

Expressing its concern over the continued increase in the number of the world's slum-dwellers, in spite of the attainment of the Millennium Development Goal target of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers,

Recognizing the negative impacts of environmental degradation, including climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity, on human settlements,

Cognizant of the fact that dust and sandstorms in the past few years have inflicted substantial damage on the socio-economic situation of the inhabitants of the world's dry-land regions, especially in Africa and Asia, and welcoming the efforts and cooperation of Member States at the regional and international levels to control and reduce the negative effects on human settlements in vulnerable regions,

Welcoming with appreciation the important contribution of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), within its mandate, to more cost-effective transitions between emergency relief, recovery and reconstruction, and also the decision to admit UN-Habitat to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,

Recognizing the significance of the urban dimension of poverty eradication and the need to integrate water and sanitation and other issues within a comprehensive framework for sustainable development,

Recognizing also the importance of decentralization policies for achieving sustainable human settlements development in line with the Habitat Agenda and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

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[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] See resolution 60/1.

[7] See resolution 65/1.

Noting the efforts of UN-Habitat, as a non-resident organization, in helping programme countries to mainstream the Habitat Agenda into their respective development frameworks, and reiterating the relevance of the existing network of Habitat Programme Managers in the increased realization of projects and cooperation activities at the national level,

Noting also the efforts of UN-Habitat in strengthening its collaboration with international and regional development banks and domestic financial institutions to combine public and private capital with capacity-building and policy reform activities in order to improve access by the poor to water and sanitation and affordable housing finance in support of the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that the World Urban Forum is the foremost global arena for interaction among policymakers, local government leaders, non-government stakeholders and expert practitioners in the field of human settlements, expressing its appreciation to the Government of Brazil and the city of Rio de Janeiro for hosting the fifth session of the Forum from 22 to 26 March 2010 and to the Government of Bahrain for its offer to host the sixth session of the Forum in 2012, and welcoming the efforts to improve the planning, organization and effectiveness of future sessions of the World Urban Forum as set out in the lessons-learned review mandated by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its twenty-second session,

Reaffirming the increased importance of South-South and triangular cooperation in helping developing countries to develop capacities in order to achieve their national goals, including those related to sustainable human settlements and urban development,

Recalling its invitation to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to keep developments in housing finance systems under review in view of the current global economic and financial crisis and its decision to explore the possibility of convening a high-level event of the General Assembly on the subject, and acknowledging the efforts of the Governing Council at its twenty-second session in this regard,

Recalling also its encouragement to UN-Habitat to continue exploring the possibility of convening a high-level special event of the General Assembly on sustainable urbanization to promote understanding of the challenges of rapid urbanization, including climate change, housing finance systems, urban planning and sustainable land management,

Recalling further its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question of convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), in collaboration with the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session,

Recognizing the continued need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in

the Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[8] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda[9] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);[10]

2. *Welcomes* the commitment by Heads of State and Government at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals to continue working towards cities without slums, beyond current targets, by reducing slum populations and improving the lives of slum-dwellers, with adequate support of the international community, by prioritizing national urban planning strategies with the participation of all stakeholders, by promoting equal access for people living in slums to public services, including health, education, energy, water and sanitation, and adequate shelter, and by promoting sustainable urban and rural development, and encourages UN-Habitat to continue providing the necessary technical assistance;

3. *Invites* the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to realign target 11 of Millennium Development Goal 7, in light of the attainment of the current target on slums and as a framework for future work on slum upgrading;

4. *Welcomes* the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the implementation of its medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013, and encourages a timely and effective presentation of the conclusions drawn from the midterm review of the medium-term strategic and institutional plan to be submitted to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its twenty-third session;

5. *Encourages* UN-Habitat, within its mandate, to continue its existing cooperation with the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on issues related to cities and climate change and to continue playing a complementary role in matters related to climate change within the United Nations system, in particular in its efforts to address the vulnerability of cities to climate change, including through further normative work and expansion of its technical assistance to towns and cities on local action for the mitigation of urban-based greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change;

6. *Recalls* the importance of timely action by UN-Habitat in response to natural and human-made disasters, in particular through its work in addressing post-disaster and post-conflict housing and infrastructure needs through its normative and operational work as part of the continuum from emergency relief, to recovery to urban development through effective urban planning;

7. *Reiterates* its encouragement to the Economic and Social Council to include sustainable urbanization, urban poverty reduction and slum upgrading as a cross-cutting issue in the preparations for and follow-up to the outcome of relevant

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[8] *Report on the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[9] E/2010/72.

[10] A/65/316.

summits and major international conferences, including the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012;

8. *Invites* UN-Habitat to provide ideas and proposals reflecting its experience and lessons learned as a contribution to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

9. *Recognizes* the progress being made by UN-Habitat to accelerate the provision of finance for the mobilization of seed capital through domestic and other financial resources for shelter and related infrastructure, with due priority to be given to the needs of low-income households as requested in its resolutions 56/206 of 21 December 2001 and 61/206 of 20 December 2006, including through the development of the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations Trust Fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, established by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 21/10 of 20 April 2007, and expresses its interest in the recommendations of the independent evaluation that will be presented to the Governing Council at its twenty-third session;

10. *Calls for* continued financial support to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary contributions, and invites Governments in a position to do so, and other stakeholders, to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions to support the normative and operational activities of UN-Habitat;

11. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, including the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, to enable UN-Habitat to assist developing countries in mobilizing public investment and private capital for slum upgrading, shelter and basic services;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of UN-Habitat, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

13. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, to consider, in his report to the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the question of convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), the possibility of integrating the two themes of "housing finance systems" and "sustainable urbanization", previously suggested as topics for separate high-level events of the General Assembly, into the preparatory process for Habitat III;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)".